





DANVILLE:  
Friday, Jan. 15, 1858

**THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION**  
This body, called together for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, met at Frankfort on the 8th. It was quite largely attended, nearly all the counties of the State, being represented. It was presided over by Gen. Desha, of Harrison, assisted by a Vice President from each Congressional District. The business of nominating their candidate for Appellate Clerk, was entered into early in the session. The first ballot, taken at 8 o'clock, of this county, was A. S. Dabney, of Trigg, 124; E. P. Nuttall, of Henry, 93; R. R. Revill, of Owen, 84; Geo. T. Wood, of Hart, 69; Junius Caldwell, of Adair, 91; Metcalf, of Mason, 80; of Harrison, Hopkins, of Oldham; Coleman, of Bath, and G. instead, of Fayette, also received a few votes each. Each county was allowed to cast one vote for each one hundred Democratic votes cast by the county at the late Presidential election, and one for free votes or fifty.

No one having received a majority on the first ballot, the Convention proceeded to the second, and continued until the seventh ballot, dropping the hindmost candidate after the taking of every vote. On the seventh ballot, the contest having by that time become narrowed down to R. R. Revill and R. B. Bolling, the vote stood, Revill 499; Bolling 211—whereupon Revill was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

If the Democracy are satisfied with this result, we have certainly no reason to be otherwise. Although Mr. Bolling is a fellow-countryman, we claim no sort of right to speak in his behalf. He is always been a thorough Democrat, and as he has been politically slaughtered in the camp of his own party, we perhaps ought not to complain of the bad treatment he has received at the hands of his friends. But it does strike us, that Mr. B. has some right to consider that he has been badly and treacherously served by his party. He became a candidate several years ago, when the Democracy was in an apparently hopeless minority, and until a few months ago, was the only person spoken of at all, in connection with the Appellate Clerkship. He seemed to be by general consent, the candidate of his party, and no less than about forty counties had instructed their delegates to vote for him. But on coming up to Convention, very many of these delegates, who were either personally pledged to Bolling, or positively instructed to support him, utterly disregarded all such considerations, and voted for the other aspirants before the Convention—and the result was, that he was beaten, and badly beaten, despite the expressions in his favor from the masses of his party all over the State. His successful opponent, Mr. Revill, was hardly known as a candidate before the meeting of the Convention, is said to be incompetent to discharge the duties of the office, if elected; and moreover, is reported to have even himself pledged to the support of Bolling. His nomination, we understand, was brought about mainly by the determined exertions of Hon. J. S. Chrisman and Judge Nuttall, who it appears were especially hostile to Bolling, whom they used every effort to defeat. This we state upon the authority of a contemporary, who was present, we believe during the session of the Convention.

Of Mr. Revill, his character or his fitness for the office for which he has been nominated, we know nothing, save what we gather from others who are acquainted with him. His claims and capacity, however, will be fully discussed before the election, and meanwhile, if the Americans had nominated the right kind of a man, and then do their duty for him, Mr. Revill will be permitted still to remain in the peaceful shades of "Sweet Owen," to the reputation of which county for casting large Democratic votes, by the perpetration of large Democratic frauds upon the elective franchise, he is doubtless in a very great degree indebted for his nomination.

The names of Major R. B. Bartlett, of Covington; Hon. George McKee, of Pulaski; W. B. Allen, of Green; W. T. Samuels, of Hardin; John M. S. McCorkle, of Green; and John D. McRidgway, of McCracken, have been suggested for nomination as the American candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, by the State Convention to be held on the 27th inst.

It is stated that more Members of Congress have taken houses in Washington than ever before, the increased pay enabling them to enjoy the comforts of home, and to dispense a generous hospitality to those of their constituents who may visit the city.

**CONSISTENCY OF MR. BUCHANAN.**  
The Providence Journal seems not to be thoroughly convinced of Mr. Buchanan's consistency. It argues that when the present administration promises to proceed in one direction, it means to pursue a course precisely opposite. When it indicates a line of policy, and pledges itself to that policy before the country, we have only to look exactly in the contrary direction, and there we shall find it. This is a great improvement upon Pierce, who occasionally astonished the country by keeping his pledges, and once or twice confounded all calculations by doing very nearly what he said he would. No wonder the man was not re-nominated. Mr. Buchanan is guilty of no such inconsistencies.

It would seem that Mr. Buchanan knows what is necessary to promise, but takes the opposite track when called upon to act. He also understands that the connection between promises and actions is exceedingly fragile. The Journal further asserts that when the President says the people of Kansas are entitled to choose their own institutions, without interference, we see that he means to impose upon them a form of government to which nineteen-twentieths of them are bitterly opposed. When he says that the independent treasury has been entirely successful, and that the government ought to deal in nothing but gold and silver, and that the banks which do not pay specie ought to be put into bankruptcy, we see that the treasury is running down to the last dollar, and that the mode of relief is the issue of \$20,000,000 irredeemable paper.

The horrid squabble now going on in the Democratic ranks, is very distressing to us outsiders—oh, very! Nobody knows our anxiety about the matter. The Louisville Democrat, the regular organ of Kentucky Democracy, is opposing the Administration with all its power, and is of course at loggerheads with that none intensely Locooco sheet, the Courier. The Paducah Herald is also engaged in a rough and tumble fight with some of its Democratic brethren of the press. And we understand moreover, that there was some fear among the "faithful," that the Democratic State Convention at Frankfort last week, would not endorse the Administration, but they managed to "swallow" the pill in some kind of fashion, notwithstanding the fact was known that there were a number of delegates, and many others of the Kentucky Democracy, who side with Douglas in the present war. The fight among the unfettered is awful—it is shocking! Can't some kind friend put a stop to it?

**DOUGLAS SUSTAINED BY WISE.**—Notwithstanding the apparently anti-Southern and anti-Administration attitude of Senator Douglas, it is one which Henry A. Wise, an ardent Southern man, and a devoted Administration man approves. In his great letter to the Senatorial question in Virginia, written a little more than a month ago, Gov. Wise, in speaking of the people of Kansas, said: "The people shall, of right, judge for themselves at the polls, of their organic law, unless they expressly authorize agents to make and adopt a constitution for them." He further added—"There was no such authority delegated by the people to the Convention of Kansas."

A letter from Gov. Wise, written to Tammany Society, on the occasion of the 8th of January celebration, says:—"Congress ought not to reject the Lecompton Constitution, but ought to subject it to a fair and legal vote of the people of Kansas, and for any difference of opinion as to the manner of solving the question, no honest Democrat should be proscribed."

**NEW YORK MURDERS IN 1857.**—The Police Gazette publishes a list of sixty murders which have been committed in New York, since January 1st, 1857. But one execution has taken place, that of the colored man Dorsey. Three persons convicted of capital crimes are now under sentence of death—Michael Canani, for the murder of Policeman Anderson; James Rogers for the murder of John Shanley; and James Shepherd, for arson in the first degree. A remarkable feature in this appalling list of crime is the fact that in a large majority of cases, no circumstances have pointed with certainty to the criminal.

**THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE NATIONALS.**—The New York Herald, which gave Buchanan such a warm and devoted support, thus speaks of the dissolution of the "National Democracy." "For good or evil, North or South, we are closing up the last chapter of that great national party, which was organized under Gen. Jackson. Its prestige of invincibility, its unity, its harmony, its discipline, and its strength are gone." The Herald is as sagacious in political soothsaying as any other journal in the land.

Three Kentucky appointments have been continued by the Senate, viz: Hon. Beverly L. Clark as Minister to Guatemala, R. B. J. Twyman, Esq., as Consul to Vera Cruz, and Thos. B. Stephenson, Esq., as Associate Justice of New Mexico.

**NEW COUNTY.**—The House of Representatives, passed, by a decisive vote, the bill to establish the new county of Jackson, out of parts of Madison, Estill, Owsley and Laurel counties.

**FROM THE UTAH ARMY.**—The latest news from the U. S. troops started to Utah, is of a very gloomy character. The St. Louis Republican on the 8th, received a letter from Fort Kearney, dated Dec. 23d, which states that Col. Johnson was at Fort Bridger on November 28. Col. Cooke with his whole command had also arrived. The grass had all been burned. The animals were dying at the rate of one hundred a day. The Mormons were fortifying all the passes leading to the city. Jesse Jones, agent of Majors & Russell, had been released and sent to Col. Johnson's camp. In passing through different canons, he was blindfolded to prevent him obtaining knowledge of their movements. Another letter, dated Col. Cooke's command while en route, makes no mention of being molested by Mormons.

Since the above was in type, we have received later advice as follows: St. Louis, Jan. 12. The Republican has Utah advice to December 1st. The troops were all in winter quarters at Fort Bridger, with the exception of Col. Cooke's command, which was posted forty miles distant, on Henry's Ford, where a scant supply of grass remained. Fort Bridger was being rebuilt for the purpose of protecting the provisions. The troops were comfortably stationed in tents with stoves. The weather had been very mild, and good health prevailed. Provisions were sufficient to last till June with close allowance. Col. Cooke had been sent to Texas and Santa Fe to obtain supplies. Nearly two thirds of all the animals of the expedition had died.

The Mormons were preparing to leave for the British possessions. The pioneer parties had already left. Brigham Young had sent a quantity of salt to Col. Johnson. That officer had sent it back, stating that he would hang any messenger from the same quarter on a similar errand. Young also informed the officers and army to partake of his hospitality and spend the winter at Salt Lake City.

It is said that Col. Johnson is so well assured that the Mormons will leave in the spring that he asks no increase of the force now under his command. The bill to increase the salary of the House of Representatives, passed—when the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Monday, the bill came up to prohibit negro preaching—with the opinion of the committee that it should not pass. The bill was advocated by Mr. Silverthorn, and opposed by Messrs. Buckner, Mallory, Suddeth, and Haycraft. The bill was finally recommended to a select committee.

A bill to increase the salaries of State officers was referred to the committee on the Court of Appeals. In the House, the bill to form the county of "Jackson," out of parts of Madison, Estill, Clay, Owsley, &c., was passed, 53, 45.

The bill establishing a conventional rate of interest, was discussed by the House in Committee of the whole, but no action taken. In the Senate on Tuesday, the bill prohibiting the circulation of foreign bank notes, a less denomination than \$5, after the 1st of June next was adopted—yeas 32, nays 4.

In the House, on the same day, a bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for the purchase of the "Alabama," until the next session of the Legislature, was passed by yeas 52, nays 45.

**THE STATE TREASURER.**—The report of the Frankfort Yeoman, in noticing the acceptance by the Legislature of the bonds of Mr. Garrard, the new State Treasurer, says: "By an examination of the bond it appears that Mr. Garrard has given security to the amount of over \$600,000, or more than twice the amount required by law. Among his sureties are some citizens of the State, who gave him security to the amount of \$75,000. Some citizens of Boyle, his late residence, gave him over \$200,000. His bonds in Pulaski gave over \$150,000. Among them were three gentlemen of the American party, and a few of the Democratic party, who must be held responsible for his conduct. This is considered a virtual rebate to Gov. Wise."

**REJECTED.**—When the message of Gov. Lyon, of Maryland, was announced in the House on the 8th inst., a motion was made that it be not received. The motion was carried by a vote of 13 to 27. This was on account of expressions contained in it in relation to the American party, and in consequence of the Government expressing an opinion that the members were elected by fraud and violence. The message having been published in advance of its being sent to the Legislature, the members thus obtained knowledge of its contents, and the majority decided to vote against its reception.

**WALKER AND FORNEY.**—A letter writer from Philadelphia, under date of December 21st, says: "Gov. Walker has been in the city to-day, conferring with Col. Forney. They feel quite sanguine, I understand, that the Lecompton Constitution cannot go through Congress; that it will be a close run in the Senate, but can never pass the House."

**DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE.**—We regret to learn the death of William Chennault, Esq., a member of the present Legislature from the county of Madison, which took place at his residence on Friday of last week. Mr. Chennault was a most excellent man, and his death will be deeply lamented by an extended circle of relatives and friends.

**BANK DIVIDENDS.**—The Bank of Kentucky, of Louisville, has just declared a dividend of five per cent, out of their profits of the last six months. The Northern Bank of Kentucky has declared a dividend of five per cent, out of their profits of the last six months, with a surplus fund of \$389,467.11.

**THE CATTLE TRADE OF NEW YORK CITY.**—The value of the horses that arrived during the past year is, upon calculation, found to reach about \$11,000,000. New York has, it is estimated, paid the country for animals slaughtered in the city, a sum but little short of \$17,000,000.

**CAS' PAY.**—The United States government has been obliged to postpone the payment of their drafts in consequence of the want of funds. For the same reason the laborers employed at the navy yard have not been paid since the 9th of December. There is much distress in consequence.

**ILL J. CAMPBELL, Esq.** of Nicholasville, has consented to become a candidate for County Judge of Jessamine county at the next August election.

**WHAT WOULD HAVE BECOME OF THE vendors of shilling calico, if women had never been invented.**

**Later from Kansas.**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. Reliable information has reached here that nearly, or quite 7,000 votes were cast for the Lecompton constitution on the 21st ult., which is believed to be a majority of the whole number of free State men nominated to State ticket, and were to vote for it on the 5th inst. Their programme is to elect men pledged to call a convention to change the constitution, not to destroy it. President Calhoun would not open the votes on the constitution until after the election of the 4th of January. This news is regarded in political circles as highly favorable to a speedy settlement of the Kansas question by action of the people of Kansas themselves.

**STILL LATER.**  
St. Louis, Jan. 11. The Kansas correspondent of the Democrat says that the Free State Legislature and State ticket received an average majority of 165. At Wyandotte the majority against the Lecompton constitution was 373.

**THE LATEST.**  
St. Louis, Jan. 12. The Kansas correspondent of the Democrat says that the following provisions of the Lecompton constitution, 1854: Douglas county 500; Johnson county 1,000; Bourbon county 430; Douglas county gives 500 Free State majority; Atchison City about 30. The Democratic State ticket is probably elected, and a majority of the Legislature for a free State. About half the vote of the Territory was cast for State officers, but a very decided expression was given against the Lecompton Constitution, the majority against it, being set down at 10,000. In some precincts two distinct polls were kept open. The free State men were making arrests of fraudulent voters under the recent legislative act at Col. H. A. Judge named Calvert was arrested for stuffing ballot boxes. Another named Redman was arrested for receiving fraudulent votes. Calvert was taken to Leavenworth with a cannon belonging to the Kickapoo Rangers and paraded through the streets. Much excitement prevailed, and fears were entertained that serious trouble would follow. The political parties were much divided, the majority being bitterly opposed to the Lecompton constitution.

Gen. Calhoun was supposed to be in Weston, Mo., and had been advised not to return to the territory. Col. Anderson, before surrendering, destroyed all the buildings and cattle at Atchison, and broke up the machinery of the Lecompton constitution. The Washburns are bringing home Col. Anderson's command.

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**ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.** The Territorial Legislature of Kansas met at Leavenworth on the 4th, and adjourned to Lawrence. Gov. Denver signed the bill authorizing the adjournment.

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.** The Union has a leader in which the acquisition of Central America is discussed. The article is signed by Gen. Walker, but evidently written by the object by another person. It says to acquire the privilege of constructing railways, canals and roads across the Isthmus, and to settle the regions of country traversed by these routes with peaceable tradesmen, farmers, mechanics, &c., would seem to be the only sure, reliable mode of securing our institutions permanently in those regions.

If, however, we must plant our constitution in regions south of us by a strong army, let it be done by open and honorable hostility, conducted under the auspices and authority of the Government. Nothing can be easier than to find causes for a national quarrel with the Central American States and the Spanish Government, if we set about seeking it. If, contrary to our national policy, we must needs extend our institutions southward by force, let it be done in an honorable warfare, not by a political fraud.

**IF MILTON, N. Y. Jan. 11.** A most atrocious murder was committed at Poletville, four miles from here last night. Jared Comstock and wife, aged 70 years, were the victims and their son was the murderer. He has been taken some time since. About eight o'clock he shot his father by knocking him in down with an ax, he then killed his mother with a knife. He cut their heads out and cut one of the bodies in pieces and roasted the other on a stove, eating a portion of it. He intended to have killed his sister, but she escaped. The murderer is in custody and has confessed the act.

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.** The Senate to-day, in executive session after debate, confirmed (26 yeas) Nathan Clifford as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in place of Benjamin R. Curtis, resigned.

**RICHES AND HAPPINESS.**—The late Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, when surrounded by immense wealth, and supposed to be taking supreme delight in its accumulation, wrote this to a friend: "As to myself, I live like a galley slave, constantly occupied, and often passing the night without sleeping. I am wrapped up in a labyrinth of affairs, and worried with cares. It is no value fortune. The love of labor is my highest emotion. When I rise in the morning, my only effort is to labor so hard during the day that when night comes I may be able to sleep soundly."

**KANAWHA SALT.**—We find the following in a late number of the Cincinnati Commercial: "A lot of Kanawha salt, brought here yesterday, on the Quarrier, immediately found a purchaser at 16 cents per bushel, who reshipped it for Pomeroy and Marietta last night on the Baltimore. This is a remarkable feat in the trade—selling salt to manufacturers of the article."

The fact is correctly stated, as we are informed by the officers of the "Quarrier," but the Commercial is wrong in classifying this among "the freaks of trade." The true explanation is in the superior quality of Kanawha salt for curing meat.

The Pomeroy work had been in operation but a few years before it was ascertained, by fair trial, that the salt was unsuitable for racking purposes; consequently the prudent farmers sought that vicinity have almost universally sought Kanawha salt. This is not only the case at Pomeroy but all along the Ohio River, and, indeed, throughout the whole West; the prudent, practical men have expressed the same preference.

At Wheeling, the discarded remains of some two thousand bushels of Pomeroy salt unsold for two or three years past, commemorate its inferiority. Instead of buying this, the Wheeling pork dealers were willing to pay five cents per bushel more for Kanawha than the Pomeroy salt offered to them—all the while steadily refusing the Pomeroy salt, though unable to get Kanawha at any price. The Parkersburg dealers have expressed the same preference. We might enume examples, were it necessary.

At times of salt sale and when the market is glutted, it is a fact, we learn that Pomeroy salt was freely offered at fifteen cents per bushel. It is no "freak in trade" when consumers will pay more for a good article than for an indifferent one.

Hitherto the Pomeroy salt has been bought by our Kanawha salt companies and has been marketed in connection with, and often sold by a little management of agents, as Kanawha salt; but this year the two articles stand before consumers upon their respective merits. We will know more at the close of the pork season when estimates can be made as to the favor of which article meats in market by the amount of each held over unsold.

As far as we can learn, the Pomeroy salt is made with great care; is quite fit, handsome to the eye, is good for stock and table use; but is not safe for curing meat or salting butter. The salt business is one of importance to this Valley and we will take occasion to refer to it again when we have time and space to do the subject justice.—*Kanawha Valley Star.*

**SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENT IN AUSTRALIA.**—In Australia, it would appear, by the last advices from there, a national party has been formed, their object being to throw about a union of all the Australian provinces in one great Federal State. Some years since, it will be remembered, certain movements in favor of independence became apparent, but those were promptly hushed up. The emigration of the Irish element to the Australian colonies since that time has been very extensive, and the Irish people being generally inspired with a spirit of hostility against the English government, this fact probably tended to the "federation" scheme. This question of uniting Australia in one Federal State was brought up in Legislative Assembly of Victoria last summer, and after an animated debate, was referred to a committee, which has recently published its report. The committee regards an ultimate union of Australia as a necessity, and proposes a conference of delegates to be held for the purpose of sketching a plan of a constitution, which afterwards shall be submitted to the various legislative bodies of the colonies for approval. The conference is to be composed of three delegates from each legislature of the colonies of New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria. As to how the report of the committee has been received by the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, nothing is yet known, but it is said that the scheme meets the approval of the people, and concurs with the wishes of the colonists generally.

**THE LATE WAR IN KANSAS.**—The late civil war in Kansas did not last but a day and a half. A Kansas correspondent thus sums up the result of it:

Killed, 0  
Wounded, confusion of the nose, 2  
Missing, 2  
Captured, 0  
Frightened, 5,718.

**PLATE TALK.**—The Richmond South (Mr. Pryor's paper) thus expressed its opinion of the shrewdness and honesty of those Northern men who pride themselves upon being the special friends of the South: "So Mr. Douglas has shown his eleven foot to the South at last. I never believed he was, while fought. All his life he has been to the South to choose between evils, to take the best she can get, to sugar over man's sins and bribe the Southern members to coax the South to swallow them. I never had confidence. I have no confidence in any man North of Mason and Dixon's line. They are not our friends, and are not honest. The interests of the two sections are antagonistic. The Northern man who goes for our interest necessarily goes against the interest of the South, his country, and I can have no confidence in a traitor, no matter how high is his price."

**WHO KILLED LECOMPTON.**—Shabona, the Ottawa chief, whose visit to Mendota during the last month we noticed in the columns of the Press, was with Tecumseh, and was near him in the battle of the Thames. Shabona says, that he saw Tecumseh, saw him fall, and that he was shot by a man on a white horse who carried a "short gun" (pistol probably) and that simultaneously with the fall of Tecumseh, the man and the horse came down to the ground, and he thinks were killed. Shabona says that the moment it was discovered that Tecumseh was killed, he heard a man say to him, "Pucacloche Shabona, and me run?" He also adds that he afterwards saw Col. R. M. Johnson of Kentucky, at Washington city who was pointed out as one who killed Tecumseh, but Shabona says, he was not the man who fired the shot gun, from the discharge of which Tecumseh lost his life. Shabona is a man of unquestionable veracity, we are assured, by those who have known him long and well.—*Monticla Press.*

**New Advertisements.**  
**A Good Blacksmith**  
FOR SALE.  
ESQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.  
**CATRON'S FAMILY FLOUR**  
FOR sale at all times, in any desired quantity, at Cornelia's Cigar Shop.  
Jan 15 1/2  
**To the Public.**  
IN consideration of the fact, that the Importers and Jobbers, of whom we make purchases, have reduced the time upon which they have heretofore sold goods, and knowing that no Retail Merchant can buy Goods at six months time, and sell them on twelve month, without charging a corresponding profit, to equalize the difference in time, we are induced to make a change in the time heretofore extended to our customers. All accounts made with us on the first day of January, 1858, will be due on the first day of July. All made after the first of July, will be due on the first day of January following. We please ourselves in making it to the interest of poorer customers to purchase of us on these terms. A discount of 10 per cent, allowed on all bills run cash.  
L. & W. H. WAGGENER.  
Jan 15, '58 1m

**100,000 FRUIT TREES**  
FOR SALE,  
AT the Boyle Gardens, consisting of  
Apples, Peaches,  
Pears, Cherries,  
Plums, &c., &c.  
Also, fine Plants of the best Native Grapes—  
Deciduous Trees, Shrubs, &c., &c., and new  
and fine seedling plants.  
G. H. WITHERS,  
Proprietor.  
Jan 15, '58 1/2

**J. H. WIEHL'S**  
FASHIONABLE  
**Furniture Warerooms.**  
NEW STYLES  
FOR THE  
NEW YEAR!  
1858.  
THIS attention of purchasers is invited to the stock of  
**Fashionable Furniture,**  
In the Ware-rooms of the undersigned. His Stock at present is large and varied, and consists of the finest of French and American styles, together with cheaper wares for those who may desire it. He invites especial attention to his stock of French Sofas, Divans, Ottomans, Hair and Case Set Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Centre Tables, Hat Racks, Work-Stands, Wash-Stands, &c., &c. Furniture is always on hand, or made to order of any desired size and short notice.  
Having purchased a FINE CAR, I am prepared to deliver Furniture promptly, in town or country.  
J. H. WIEHL.  
Danville, Jan 15, '58, if

**PUBLIC SALE**  
OF  
**LAND, STOCK, CROP, &c.**  
THE subscriber, living in Woodford county, 5 1/2 miles from Versailles, on the Versailles and Nicholasville Turnpike, wishes to dispose of  
**300 Acres of Land,**  
At Public or Private Sale. There is a comfortable Dwelling house on the place, and all necessary outhouses, in good repair. The subscriber will continue to hold the land at Public Sale, to the highest bidder.  
On Wednesday, February 10, 1858.  
Unless privately sold before that time. I will sell, at the place, the following:—  
Horses and Cattle, all good Trotting Stock. Also, a lot of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; a lot of Corn and Oats, together with all my House and Farm Furniture; Farming Implements, and a valuable Sulky and Buggy.  
Terms of Sale.—One third of the purchase money of the Land to be paid in cash, the balance to be paid by notes, bearing interest of 9 per cent, will be given on all sums over \$30, on purchases of Stock, Furniture, &c.; as an under that sum to be paid in cash.  
Possession given on the first day of March, or sooner if necessary.  
W. WARNER E. SCOTT.  
J. D. DALL, Auctioneer.  
Woodford co., Jan 15, '58 1/2-Lex O & R

**To Cigar Makers.**  
A GOOD style Cigar Maker can get a present situation with constant employment and good wages, by applying to  
G. F. CORNELIUS.  
Danville, Ky., Jan 8, '58 1/2

**Terms, Cash!**  
I HAVE determined in future to sell for cash, all the goods I have on hand, at the smallest possible prices, to make it to the interest of cash buyers to deal with me. I hope you will realize it when it is necessary to get them, which I will certainly have to do, if they ask it.  
J. H. DAVIS.  
Jan 1, '58, if T. J. SHINDLEBOWER.

**Public Sale of Land, &c.**  
I WILL sell to the highest bidder, at Public Sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 3rd of February, 1858,  
**A Small Tract of Land,**  
Lying in Mercer county, on Cane Run, known as "Cane Run Post Office," containing 17 Acres, all No. 1 Land, with good and comfortable Frame Dwelling, and all necessary Outbuildings, with a good Store Room, Ice-house, &c. There is no better location for a Physician or Merchant, as it is necessary to go to further parts, as all who are desirous of purchasing such a place, are invited to call and examine the premises.  
At the same time, will be sold, some 40 or 50 barrels of Corn; 50 bushels of superior White Wheat; 100 bushels of No. 1 Corn; and 100 bushels of No. 2 Corn.  
Terms made known on the day of sale.  
Cane Run, Jan 8, '58 1/2  
Harrisburg Transcript copy till sale, and charge this notice.

**DISSOLUTION.**  
THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Clothing Business, in Danville, under the firm of L. LEVENSON & BROS., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm is to be settled by M. LEVENSON, and those who are indebted to the late firm, are requested to make payment, as the business must be closed without delay.  
L. LEVENSON,  
M. LEVENSON.

The undersigned will continue the Clothing Business, at the old place, and hereby keeping a superior stock, and selling at low prices, to merit a continuance of patronage.  
M. LEVENSON.  
Jan 1, '58 1/2

**TO FARMERS.**  
WANTED, all the WHEAT we can get for exportation, at the highest market price. Please call upon us before you dispose of your crop.  
J. A. REYNOLDS & CO.  
Lexington, Ky., July 31  
**Vinegar.**  
WINE Vinegar, warranted pure; Pure No. 1 Cider Vinegar, for sale by  
HEWEY.

**MORROW & GREENWOOD'S**  
**COLUMB.**  
**OPENING**  
OF OUR  
TRADE  
FOR THE YEAR  
**1858!**

**Great Inducements**  
Are offered during the present season!  
**EXTENSIVE STOCK**  
OF  
**PLAIN AND FANCY**  
**SILKS,**  
**WOOL AND CASHMERE**  
**DRESS GOODS.**  
**LINEEN**  
**AND**  
**STAPLE**  
**GOODS.**  
**STRIPED**  
**AND**  
**PLAID**  
**COTTONS.**  
**DENIMS,**  
**BROWN COTTONS,**  
**AND**  
**CALICOS,**  
In every variety and the very best  
**Brands.**  
AT THE  
**CHEAP CASH HOUSE**  
OF  
MORROW & GREENWOOD.  
Jan 16, 1858 1/2

**From Credit to strictly Cash.**  
In view of the reduction of time which the Wholesale Dealers have made, the heavy profit which they lay on long credit pay, and our desire to furnish to our customers Goods at the lowest possible prices, has induced us to make this change.  
We intend to keep a full and complete stock of well assorted Silks, and will sell them at prices that will defy those who lay and sell on credit to compete with, and we invite all those who wish to avoid long bills, (as much as they expect), officers, and all, to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. A FINE CAR, I am prepared to deliver Furniture promptly, in town or country.  
J. H. DAVIS.  
Danville, Jan 8, '58 1/2

**DOMESTIC GOODS.**  
For Summer Wear, among which will be found 50 pieces new-style Calico; 50 pieces Twilled Cotton; Blue Flannel; Flannel Strips; Osnaburg; Cannelon; &c., &c.  
To which we would invite the attention of purchasers.  
W. B. MORROW & GREENWOOD.  
Danville, Jan 8, '58 1/2

**SALT AND LUMBER**  
**FOR SALE.**  
I HAVE now for sale in Danville, a large lot of Salt and Lumber, which I am offering for cash, at the lowest prices. Wheat. It is my intention to keep a supply in hand at all times, and I can promptly fill orders for any desired quantity of either Salt and Lumber of every description. Shingle, &c., &c. Purchasers are invited to give me a call before buying. My residence is on Lexington street, in the house formerly owned by Mr. Wm. Descan.  
J. H. DAVIS.  
Jan 1, '58, if

**BLACKSMITHING.**  
The undersigned may still be found at his old stand, repairing and doing all kinds of Blacksmithing, where he is prepared to do all work in the BLACKSMITHING LINE, in the best manner and on reasonable terms.  
Horses Shod for \$1 00,  
And all other work proportionately low.  
Wagons Ironed, Plows Repaired, &c.  
And satisfaction warranted.  
Barnes, Cox, or on four months time, to prompt customers.  
Country Produce—Corn, Flour, Meat, Lard, &c., &c., called for cash, in payment of accounts.  
JAMES L. JONES.  
Danville, Jan 8, '58 1/2

**NEW GOODS**  
**SHINDLEBOWER'S**  
JUST received and now open and for sale at low figures for cash, an extra large and varied stock of  
**GROCERIES,**  
**FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS,**  
&c., &c.  
Together with a large and fresh stock of  
**CONFECTIONERIES,**  
Branded, Fresh, and Preserved  
**FRUITES, &c., &c.**  
Call in at the well-known stand of  
T. J. SHINDLEBOWER.  
Jan 8 '58 1/2

**HORSES AND MULES**  
**FOR SALE.**  
THE undersigned, living near Perryville, offers for sale, a number of  
**Fine and well-broke Horses,**  
suitable for harness or the saddle. These are several very fast Trotters, Pacers and Hackers.  
Also, a lot of 50 No. 1 Mules, Two years old. He writes dealers and others to call and examine his stock.  
JAS. F. CALDWELL.  
Boyle co., Mar 14, '58 1/2

**FRESH OYSTERS.**  
 HAVE now commenced receiving Fresh  
 Oysters, warranted good, or no sale.  
 Parties, &c. supplied on short notice,  
 any desired quantity.  
 T. J. SHINDELB WER.  
 Oct 18, '54

